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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/804,478	03/13/2001	Makoto Suzuki	1614.1135	8768
21171	7590	08/23/2007	EXAMINER	
STAAS & HALSEY LLP			JAMAL, ALEXANDER	
SUITE 700			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.			2614	
WASHINGTON, DC 20005				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
08/23/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/804,478	SUZUKI, MAKOTO	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Alexander Jamal	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 July 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,3-6,15-19 and 21-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### *Response to Amendment*

1. As per the submitted amendment, examiner notes that claims 1,6,18,19,21,27,28,29 have been amended and claims 2,7-14.20 are cancelled.
2. Examiner notes the following multiple rejections:

Claims 21-26 have been rejected by Beatty in view of Shaffer and again by Beatty in view of Walsh and claim 21 again by Shojiro.

Claims 27-28 have been rejected by Beatty in view of Walsh and again by Walsh and again by Shojiro and again by Tomohiro.

Claims 1,6,18,19 have been rejected by Tomohiro in addition to the maintained previous rejection.

Claim 29 has been rejection by Shojiro and again by Beatty in view of Walsh.

3. Examiner notes that the ‘application programs’ as recited in applicant’s claims are defined in the specification as a portion of the software in a telephone that makes a phone directory ‘useable by a user’ based on detection of a switch that sets a ‘using situation’ (spec page 3 lines 1-15).
4. Examiner notes that any of the modes, phone directories or selectable functions of the devices disclosed by the prior art listed in the 1-29-07 or 12-22-2006 IDS submissions may also read on applicant’s claims as they are all implemented with software (application programs).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. **Claims 1,3,4,18, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Beatty et al. (5675630).**

As per **claim 1**, Beatty discloses a mobile phone comprising a managing part (software in the phone) that manages functions and information (application programs) in a manner linked to a plurality of using situations. Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function or mode of the device (different phone directories for example) is considered an ‘application program’. The software will associate different speed dial directories with different using situations (NAMS) (ABSTRACT). The device further comprises a switch usable by the caller to activate a specific NAM (set a specific using situation) (Col 4 lines 25-35). Each NAM setting is a mode (one of a plurality of modes/using situations) useable by the user. The use of different NAMs allows the phone to be used in a business or personal situation (Col 2 lines 20-35). The device further comprises a control part (software) that will automatically select the appropriate function and information depending on the using situation (the act of ‘selecting’ the application inherently comprises the act of identifying the information for the purpose being able to select the right application), and make the information available to the user (abstract, Col 4 lines 45-65). Once a NAM is activated by user selection, the application

software will automatically activate a phonebook and/or speed dial function corresponding to the selected NAM. The NAM specific phonebook and/or speed dial function are the functions and information (application programs) that are automatically activated for use by the user. Since the using situation may be set by the user, the user is ‘responsive to detection of said using situation based on a current use pertaining to said one or more application programs’ because the user is able to detect the current using situation based on his/her current use (what mode the user has activated). Each and every mode will pertain to whichever application program is used to implement that particular mode. Once a rule has been met (for example: by activating the switch), then the appropriate application and information (the phonebook and/or speed dial function) are triggered and presented to the user (Col 4 lines 25-35). The purpose of the system is to associate and provide information (telephone number directories) to the user based upon the selected NAM (mode) of the phone. The information provided has a high probability of use by a user of a particular NAM mode since that particular NAM was selected by the user and since the NAM mode was already associated with the most appropriate functions and data.

As per **claim 18**, Beatty discloses information terminal equipment that includes a computer using a computer readable medium that stores a program comprising a managing means (software) that manages functions and information (application programs) in a manner linked to a plurality of using situations. The software will detect

various parameters from the caller and manage the transfer of information to/from the caller as described in the rejections of claim 1.

As per **claim 3**, the NAM chosen (operating mode) can be applied to accounting (billing) destinations (Col 1 lines 15-35).

As per **claim 4**, the portable phone comprises a display and the appropriately selected phone directory/NAM information (with each directory being implemented with the controlling application program).

7. **Claims 27,28** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Walsh (5642410).

As per **claims 27 and 28**, Walsh discloses a telecommunications terminal that automatically provides the appropriate application program (setting the appropriate mode) to a user based upon the incoming or outgoing call information (Col 8 line 55 to Col 9 line 25). Examiner notes that the current use detection based on the type of information exchanged could be read as information transmitted by the phone in addition to a switch set by a user, or that the information exchanged could be the signaling to the phone from the user via the switch. Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function of the device (different phone directories for example) is considered an ‘application program’. The mode-associated information is classified in a mode because it has a high possibility of being used for that particular mode.

8. **Claims 1,6,18,19,27,28** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tomohiro ('Patent Abstracts of Japan' publication: 09-107396).

As per **claim 1**, Tomohiro discloses a portable device that is able to classify data (phone directory data) and retrieve various sets of data via a control section (abstract). Each set of retrieved information is displayed to the user. Each set of retrieved information is considered a 'mode' of operation for the device. Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function of the device (different phone directories for example) is considered an 'application program'. The device inherently comprises a managing part controlling a switch and a control part for the purposes of performing the aforementioned functions (examiner reads a switch as any function that enables the different directories to be retrieved) (examiner reads a control part as any function that performs the logic of selecting one set of data over another). Examiner notes that the act of 'selecting' the application inherently comprises the act of identifying the information for the purpose being able to select the right application. Since the using situation may be set by the user, the user is 'responsive to detection of said using situation based on a current use pertaining to said one or more application programs' because the user is able to detect the current using situation based on his/her current use (what mode the user has activated). Each an every mode will pertain to whichever application program is used to implement that particular mode.

As per **claim 6**, claim rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. The classified data is retrieved depending on data from a control channel being setup. A control channel would be setup anytime a transmission or reception was made from/to the terminal.

As per **claims 18,19** Tomohiro's device inherently comprises software on a readable medium for the purpose of controlling the device hardware.

As per **claims 27, 28**, claims rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. The terminal is operated to retrieve data based on the currently selected mode (business or private). The data assigned to each mode is inherently classified in accordance with a possibility of occurrence for it's corresponding mode by the definition of the specific 'mode' (ie. each 'mode' is defined by the function that may possibly be performed while in that particular 'mode'). Examiner notes that the current use detection based on the type of information exchanged could be read as information transmitted by the phone in addition to a switch set by a user, or that the information exchanged could be the signaling to the phone from the user via the switch. Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function of the device (different phone directories for example) is considered an 'application program'.

**9. Claims 21,27-29** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shojiro ('Patent Abstracts of Japan' publication: 10-304452).

As per **claims 21,29**, Shojiro discloses a portable device that stores data used for various functions (displaying and dialing stored phone numbers). Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function of the device (different phone

directories for example) is considered an ‘application program’. The data is classified by and retrieved according to detected time and location information for the terminal (ABSTRACT). The device inherently comprises a managing part controlling a switch and a control part for the purposes of performing the aforementioned functions (examiner reads a switch as any function that enables the different directories to be retrieved) (examiner reads a control part as any function that performs the logic of selecting one set of data over another, and examiner further notes that ‘selecting’ an application program inherently comprises identifying the program for the purpose of correctly selecting said program). The device further inherently comprises a timer for the purpose of detecting the time.

As per **claims 27, 28**, claims rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. The terminal is operated to retrieve data based on the currently selected mode (business or private). The data assigned to each mode is inherently classified in accordance with a possibility of occurrence (displayed with priority) for it’s corresponding mode by the definition of the specific ‘mode’ (ie. each ‘mode’ is defined by the function that may possibly and most likely be performed while in that particular ‘mode’).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

**10.** The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. **Claims 6,19, 15-16,21-29** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630), and further in view of Walsh (5642410).

As per **claim 6**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as the rejection of claim

1. Additionally, Beatty discloses a detector that detects several pieces of ‘mode - information’ (example: caller’s location) to set a specific using situation (Col 2 line 64 to Col 3 line 10). Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function of the device (different phone directories for example) is considered an ‘application program’. The device further comprises a control part (software) that will automatically select (which inherently comprises the step of identifying for the purpose of selecting the correct program) the appropriate function and information depending on the using situation, and make the information available to the user (Col 4 lines 25-35).

Once a rule has been met (for example: by activating the switch), then the appropriate application and information are triggered and presented to the user. Beatty discloses that the NAM modes may be selected manually by the user (Col 4 lines 35-45). However, Beatty does not disclose that the NAM modes are triggered according to one of an email or telephone address belonging to a contacted party.

Walsh discloses a telecommunications terminal that automatically provides the appropriate information (using mode) to a user based upon the incoming or outgoing call information (Col 8 line 55 to Col 9 line 25). Walsh teaches that this computer-telephone integration system can save time (Col 1 lines 15-30). It would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that incoming or outgoing telephone numbers could be used as triggers to activate the various NAM modes of Beatty's system for the purpose of saving the user the time of having to manually activate the appropriate mode.

As per **claim 19**, claim rejected for same reasons as rejections of claims 6. Examiner notes that the 'mode information' recited in the claim may be the user selection (via incoming or outgoing telephone numbers for example) of the preferred NAM of Beatty's system.

As per **claims 21**, claim rejected for the same reasons as claim 6. Additionally, Walsh discloses that one of the triggers may be the time of day (Col 2 lines 45-55). In order to detect the time of day the device inherently comprises a timer. One NAM may be considered the 'business mode' while another NAM may be considered a 'private mode'.

As per **claims 27,28**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 1. The phone user may enter in additions to the speed dial directory (via editing) (Col 6 lines 55-65). The phone will classify the phone directory entries that are executed as being associated with the NAM that is currently active (a first or second operating mode). The terminal is controlled to select the appropriate NAM (switch between operating modes) when the associated number is called or received.

As per **claim 29**, claim rejected for the same reasons as claim 6. Beatty discloses that the NAM mode may be triggered by detecting communication channels. The

examiner reads detecting communication channels as detecting the location of the device (ie. a location may be defined by it's communication channels) (BEATTY: Col 3 lines 1-10). The first and second set or procedures are the control functions used to activate the corresponding phonebook/speed dial list for each NAM. The controlling software will modify the function (phonebook/speed-dial) and the appropriate list of names/numbers can be displayed to the user (displaying an application program) (BEATTY: Col 6 lines 55-65).

As per **claims 15**, the NAM chosen (operating mode) can be applied to accounting (billing) destinations (Col 1 lines 15-35).

As per **claims 16**, the portable phone comprises a display and the appropriately selected phone directory/NAM information (function,/application program).

As per **claims 22,23**, Beatty's system displays the appropriate information based upon the selected mode (NAM).

As per **claim 24,26**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 1.

As per **claim 25**, Beatty discloses that the NAM mode may be triggered by detecting communication channels. The examiner reads detecting communication channels as detecting the location of the device (ie. a location may be defined by it's communication channels) (BEATTY: Col 3 lines 1-10).

**12. Claim 5**, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bijman (6047062).

As per **claim 5**, Beatty and Walsh discloses applicant's claims 1, but does not specify that the managing part automatically updates the data that depends upon the using situation and is not already included in the database.

Bijman teaches a method of automatically updating information stored in a database used in a telephone system (speed dialing system). He teaches the advantage of saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database (Col 1 lines 14-30) by having the phone system automatically add data (a new phone number) to the database. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to have the managing part automatically update the appropriate database for the advantage of saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database.

13. **Claim 17** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630) in view of Walsh (5642410) as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Bijman (6047062).

As per **claim 17**, Beatty and Walsh discloses applicant's claim 6, but do not specify that the managing part automatically updates the data that depends upon the using situation and is not already included in the database.

Bijman teaches a method of automatically updating information stored in a database used in a telephone system (speed dialing system). He teaches the advantage of saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database (Col 1 lines 14-30) by having the phone system automatically add data (a new phone number) to the database. Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function of the device

(different phone directories for example) is considered an ‘application program’. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to have the managing part automatically update the appropriate database for the advantage of saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database.

**14. Claims 21-26** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630), and further in view of Shaffer et al (6477374).

As per **claims 21,25**, Beatty discloses claims 21,25 for the same reasons as the rejections of claims 1 and 6, but does not specify that the terminal equipment detects the using situation based upon time information.

Shaffer teaches a device (cellular phone) system that cross references a date and time (to reference a time the unit inherently comprises a timer) with a user’s location so that a call may be routed or forwarded (ie. a different using situation is setup) based upon a user’s location (Col 2 line 45 to Col 3 line 7). He teaches the advantage that a user may be more easily tracked down even if he/she forgot to leave a forwarding number (Col 2 lines 23-43), as well as the advantage of more efficient call routing (Col 1 lines 44-55). The activation of the NAM mode is based upon the appropriate location, which is based upon the time of day. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to detect a user’s time-location in order to set the using state (NAM selection) for the advantage of being able to more easily track down a user and being able to more efficiently route or handoff the call (the handoff is more efficient because the user may be able to use local access if the appropriate NAM is selected).

As per claims 22,23, Beatty's system displays the appropriate information based upon the selected mode (NAM).

As per claim 24,26, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 1.

### **Response to Arguments**

1. Applicant's arguments filed 12-22-2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per applicant's arguments that the cited references do not disclose application programs as recited in the claims, examiner contends that since the device is controlled with software, each and every function of the device (different phone directories for example) is considered an 'application program'. Applicant is using the term 'application program' to refer to software implemented 'modes' of operation that enable one phone directory or another to be accessible. The cited prior art is performing the **same** functions.

As per applicant's arguments that Beatty does not provide an application program as per applicant's claim 1, examiner disagrees. Beatty is performing the same function as claimed by applicant. Beatty's selection of NAM modes is analogous to applicant's 'switch' that implements a 'using situation'. Beatty's system identifies and selects appropriate telephone directories (application programs) and makes them accessible to the user. This is the **same** function as claimed by applicant.

As per applicant's arguments that Walsh does not disclose claims 27 and 28.

Applicant admits that Walsh sets rules for retrieving appropriate application programs data based on call information (page 9 last paragraph) and then applicant states that this is not the same as 'providing an application program based on a first or second operation mode' and 'automatically providing an application program' with a 'high probability of use'. This is the **same** function. Making a telephone directory accessible to a user is automatically providing that application program to the user because it automatically occurs after the selected mode is detected. As noted before the application programs with the highest probability of use will be provided to the user because they have previously been assigned to that particular mode (in the same manner as applicant's claimed device).

As per applicant's comments that the teachings of Tomohiro (accessing private/business use data in response to a specified condition) does not teach automatic selection of an application program subsequent to detection of use, examiner disagrees. The accessing/selecting of the application data is done automatically after the appropriate mode is selected (subsequent to detection of use) when the application program data is made accessible to the user. This functions in the same manner as claimed by applicant.

As per applicant's arguments regarding Shojiro, examiner notes the above responses regarding the Tomojiro reference. The act of switching modes and making any application programs in that particular mode 'accessible' is done automatically after the particular mode has been detected.

As per applicant's arguments regarding claim 3, examiner contends that the prior art does disclose the elements of claim 3 as noted above.

As per applicants arguments that the cited references do not disclose detecting the 'use' of the terminal and selecting the appropriate application program (arguments page 11), examiner notes the above responses to arguments. The 'use' is detecting by any of the mechanisms noted above in the rejections (a switch, or a location, or a date/time, or a location of the device). Since the device is controlled with software, each and every function or mode of the device (different phone directories for example) is considered an 'application program'. Additionally, examiner notes that the act of making the phone directories available to the user (whether or not they are automatically displayed on the screen) is done 'automatically' subsequent to the detection of the particular mode changing trigger. Applicant has not provided any limitation to 'application program' in the specification, other than the fact that it is a portion of a software program and associated data in a phone that may be made accessible or inaccessible based on a detected trigger. All of the cited prior art references provide this function. The application program can be any portion of the code that (automatically) provides access to certain sets of data.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Jamal whose telephone number is 571-272-7498. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone numbers for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are **571-273-8300** for regular communications and **571-273-8300** for After Final communications.

Examiner Alexander Jamal  
August 17, 2007

  
CURTIS KUNTZ  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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